

Carroll Free Press:

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OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Friday, March 11th.

The bill to repeal so much of an act in reference to the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company as relates to a grant of the tolls accruing on the Ohio canal to said company, and to make remuneration therefor passed committee of the whole, Mr. Kendall in the chair, and being reported back.

Mr. Allen said, that as he reported the bill, he would give the reasons which induced him to report it. He then went on to show that these tolls were, by a law of 1825, pledged to a specific object—that in 1834 they were again pledged and granted to this company. He contended that the latter grant, which was sought to be repealed by this bill, was absolutely void—as the former grant was conclusive. But supposing that the latter grant was or is valid, and the Legislature had power to make it, the same principle or reasoning which would support the latter grant, would support the present bill—that the power to divert the tolls from the first pledge, was not exhausted by the latter grant, but that the power could be exercised *ad infinitum*. It was important to the State and the company to have the controversy settled.

Mr. M'Mechan moved the postponement of the bill until December next. The bill provided for a remuneration to the company, to be settled by negotiation. He did not believe that a proper amount could ever be fixed upon—the company had very exalted notions of their advantage over the State, and would require a large sum for an adjustment.

Mr. James said, he should go for the postponement, as he believed the bill would be lost in the other branch for want of time. He took almost the same legal view of the case as did Mr. Allen.

Mr. Blake addressed the Senate against the bill, going into a detail of facts in relation to propositions of compromise made by the company.

After a continuation of the discussion, the motion to postpone was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 11.

The bill to create permanently the office of State Printer was also read the third time and passed by the following vote:—yeas 39—nays 21.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

The bill to prohibit the establishment within this State of any branch, agency, or office, of the Bank of the United States as chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, was read the third time, and passed by the following vote:—yeas 38—nays 25.

Mr. Creswell, from the select committee to which had been recommended the bill to repeal the act to incorporate the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, reported it back with an amendment, striking out all except the repealing words [The bill as originally introduced provided for paying damages to the company.]

Mr. Henshaw moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which carried by the following vote:—yeas 39—nays 27.

At the hour of three o'clock the members of the Senate were introduced within the bar of the House, when the following elections took place by joint ballot:

For Associate Judge of Williams county J. W. Gillespie.

do do of Putnam county

4. S. Lippin.

Receiver of the State Land Office at Lima—William Blackburn.

Register of the same Office—Vincent D. Ewert.

The Senate having insisted on their amendments to the bill relating to small estates, Messrs. Humphreys, Parson, and Smith, were appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate on the subject. Mr. Humphreys, (after a conference) reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that the House should recede from their disagreement to said amendments. The question was then taken on receding and agreed to. [This act of the House makes the bill a law, which is, in substance, that a tax of 20 per cent. is to be levied on the dividends of all taxable banks; provided, that such of said banks as surrender the right to issue notes of a less denomination than Three and Fives after certain periods respectively, shall pay but five per cent. tax on their dividends.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. King, pursuant to notice, presented the protest of the minority of the Senate against the apportionment bill. It is a document of much length; and being read.

Mr. Spangler moved to strike out the word "partial," where it occurred in the protest; as, when applied to him as a member of the committee who drafted the bill, it was utterly false.

Mr. King replied, that the word only had reference to the provisions of the bill and not to the committee.

After much discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the protest ordered to be entered upon the Journal.

Mr. James, from the select committee upon the resolutions of several States in

relation to incendiary publications, asked leave to read a document, drawn up as a report of said committee, but would not be presented as such, unless requested. Leave being granted, it was read; and contained a sufficient view of slavery as it now exists, and anti-slavery documents—including with resolutions disapproving of the doings of abolitionists, &c.

Mr. Medary said he had also, as a member of that committee, drawn resolutions, which were stronger in their language than those just read; but he presumed the former would meet the views of the Senate better than his.

At the request of Mr. Patterson, the document was constituted the report of the committee, and ordered to be entered on the Journal.

Mr. Lidey offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a day of Thanksgiving; agreed to.

Mr. Patterson offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the protest of the minority, entered on the Journal this day, in relation to the apportionment bill, is disrespectful, untrue in fact, and deserving the censure of the Senate.

The resolution was adopted, by the following vote:—yeas 17—nays 14.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that the House had finished the business before them, and were now ready to adjourn.

A similar message was then sent to the House—and the Senate then adjourned, without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. Cushing, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred certain documents from the Executives of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, on the subject of Abolition and incendiary publications, reported a series of resolutions, to the following effect: 1st, Condemning the fanaticism and madness of the Abolitionists; 2d, That the Legislature of Ohio cannot make any enactments abridging the liberty of speech or of the press; 3d, That public opinion in Ohio, on this subject, corresponds with that of the majority of the people of the slave holding States; 4th, The right of the people to petition Congress on National subjects is recognized as inviolable; 5th, That Congress should pass no law on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

These resolutions were laid on the table. Resolutions were received from the Senate, and agreed to by the House, on the following subjects: relative to collecting information on the subject of Education; in relation to a Geological survey; on the subject of Slavery; authorizing the Board of Public Works to reserve for the use of the State a certain section of land on the Maumee river; and authorizing the Governor to appoint a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Messrs. Creswell and Vanhook were appointed as members of the joint select committee raised by the resolution of Mr. Creswell, to examine the books and vouchers of the Canal and Fond Commissioners.

The committee of Enrollment having made their usual lengthy reports, and sundry committees of conference on amendments pending between the Houses, on different bills, having also made their respective reports, and the House having acted thereon, a message was transmitted to the Senate informing that body that the House had disposed of the business before them, and was ready to adjourn. A similar message having been received from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Beniley, the House was adjourned, without day.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The long agitated project of erecting a National Monument to the nation's Father, seems now to be embraced in good earnest. A simultaneous effort is to be made forthwith in every part of the union to obtain subscriptions for erecting a monument at the city of Washington to him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. It should have been done years ago; but it is not too late for the exhibition of a noble evidence of a nation's gratitude.

The plan is, we understand, to afford every citizen an opportunity to give his name, with a small sum, in approbation of the great work. Every man woman and child should invest something in this memorial. Four millions of dollars should be obtained for such an object. From the character of the men engaged, there can be no doubt of its faithful application, and a monument will be erected which will do honor to the nation.—U. S. Gazette.

FROM FLORIDA.

We have nothing later from Florida than from St. Augustine, March 6th, including the accounts of General Gaines's re-encounters with the Indians on the 25th and 29th ultimo.

The Head Quarters of Major General Scott, who is placed in special command in Florida, are at Picolata, east of the St. John's, twenty or thirty miles west of St. Augustine. Gen. Gaines, having repaired to Florida for the reasons stated below, has not placed his force under the command of General Scott, and had not been, before he set out on his march back to-

ward Tampa, nearer to Head Quarters than within seventy or eighty miles, (which is the distance between Picolata and Fort King.)

The following paragraph explains the circumstances under which General Gaines went to Florida:

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 27th ultimo, states that when General Gaines reached that place, on his way from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, he received orders to repair to the Mexican frontier, to which point it seems the 6th regiment of infantry has been ordered. On this fact being made known to the troops and volunteers, the latter manifested much dissatisfaction, and insisted that, as they had volunteered to go under the command of General Gaines, he should accompany them. Under these circumstances, he determined to do so.

The editor of the Pensacola paper says, this is the only propitious moment for operation—effectually, as the rainy season commences about the 1st of March, [the 20th of April rather], and for a month afterwards an army will have abundant occupation in contending against the elements. No man, he continues, knows these facts better than General Gaines. I believe, therefore, that it is his design to push forward in pursuit of the Indians as far as prudence will allow, before the rainy season commences.

Gen. Clinch, to whom Gen. Gaines communicated his situation after the skirmishes of 28th & 29th, requesting a reinforcement of mounted men and provisions, was in command at Fort Drane, and in direct communication with Gen. Scott. His situation is described in a Letter from an officer at that post, written on the 1st of March from which the following is an extract:

Gen. Clinch has only about 450 men around him, 200 of those volunteers. Col. Baukhead, we learn, is on the march here from Picolata with some 400 volunteers. Gen. Eustis is east of the St. John's, and Gen. Scott, at the last accounts, was at Picolata. I think, however, he will be here before many hours. No supplies of any kind have reached this post yet, but we are in hopes they will soon, as there is much anxiety, as well as much necessity, to move down to the aid of Gen. Gaines. The wagons were all sent down to Picolata on the 25th for provisions. Some one or two small carts were despatched before day this morning with ammunition and a few stores and 25 head of beef cattle to Gen. Gaines, but upon receiving his express this day at 12, a message was sent after them to order them back, as the Indians would assuredly get them. Gen. Gaines, when he left Fort King had but 10 days' rations, and those Gen. Clinch took up from this place, leaving but little here. The weather is becoming very warm.

This is the precise state of things at our latest dates from Florida.

The poor Gentlemen who reads the papers.—Some twenty or twenty five or it might be thirty years ago, the landlord of the Bush Tavern in Bristol [England] was so far a benevolent man, that on every Christmas day he used to set an immense table, at which whosoever would, was at liberty to sit and replenish his inner man with as much roast beef and plum-pudding as he could dispose of—a privilege of which it may well be supposed the poor of that ancient and by no means elegant city were not backward to avail themselves. But the dinner alone flanked as it was by an *ad libitum* distribution of stout ale and cider could not appease the generous propensities of mine host of the Bush; he was in the habit, also, of giving away a score of guineas upon the same anniversary which were bestowed, in small sums of from five shillings to twenty, upon such of the guests as appeared to stand most in need of something more than a dinner.

It has been observed for some weeks toward the close of a particular year, which I do not remember, that an elderly personage, whom nobody knew was in the habit of stepping into the Bush every day; and take a single glass of brandy and water, with which he contrived to dally so long as was requisite for the thorough perusal of a London paper brought down by the guard of one of the night coaches. A London paper was a great thing at that time, in Bristol. The gentleman was elderly, as I have said, and moreover, his person and garb, as well as his habits, gave token of poverty. He was thin, and apparently feeble, his coat was seedy, his hat rusty, his nether habiliments thread bare, and other wise betokening long and arduous service, and his expenditure never exceeded the sixpence required to pay for the one glass of brandy and water. Nobody seemed to know him; and after a few of his daily calls he came to be recognized by the waiters and landlord, with that happy adaptation for which English landlords and waiters are remarkable, as "the poor gentleman that reads the newspaper."

If any doubts existed as to his poverty they were dispelled when Christmas day arrived, and the poor gentleman was seen taking his place at the long-table and demolished an ample allowance of the beef and pudding for which there was nothing to pay.—"Poor fellow?" soliloquized the landlord of the Bush, "I'm sure he can't afford that sixpence every day, for his brandy and water, I must make it up for him again."—His measures were accordingly taken, John the waiter had his instructions; & when the poor gentleman handed his plate for another slice of the pudding, a guinea was slipped into his hand with the whispered, "Masters compliments, Sir, and says this will do to lay in some winter flannels for the children."

The poor gentleman looked at the coin and then at the waiter; then deposited the first in the right hand pocket of his small clothes; and then drew forth a card which he handed to John, quietly remarking:—"My thanks and compliments to your master, and tell him if he ever happens to come my way, I hope he'll call upon me." This was the inscription upon the card: THOMAS COURTS, 57 STRAND, LONDON.

The "poor gentleman" was at Bristol, superintending the erection of some thirty or forty houses, he was building on speculation. What afterwards passed between him and the landlord of the Bush, is not recorded; but this much is known, that the said landlord soon after engaged very largely in the coaching business; that his drafts on Courts and Co. the great bankers, were always duly honored; that he was very successful, and became one of the rich men in Bristol. And it is further said, that the identical Christmas guinea is still in the possession of the "poor gentleman's" widow, Mrs. Grace; the Duchess of St. Albany.—Kaickerbocker.

The sun of human happiness.—Were I offered my choice, said Lord Byron, "either to live my life over again, or to live as many years more onward I should certainly prefer the first, yet my young days have been vastly more unhappy than I believe those of other men commonly are. I once attempted to enumerate the days I had lived, which might, according to the common use of language, be called happy; I could never make them amount to more than eleven, and I believe I have a very distinct remembrance of every one. I often ask myself whether, between the present time and the day of my death, I shall be able to make up the round dozen. Such is the sun total of human happiness. An Arabian calif, who wrote his own life, assures us that he had fourteen days of happiness. Gibbon tells the story after him, and boasts that he had exceeded the commander of the faithful—he does not state by how much, perhaps by doubt. Were I to choose my lot in life I would not be a poet, though it is possible for a poet to get through life tolerably easy; yet the chance is against him. After all, a bustling man of business, one who has not leisure to think of the ills of life, nor any great acuteness of sensibility, to expose him to their attacks, such a man has the best chance of happiness. Some Frenchmen, I forget who, has stated that to enjoy this world, one must have a good stomach and a good heart. I think a man may have both and be very miserable."

Rail Roads in the United States.—It is estimated on good authority, that at this time, the rail roads in the United States, either actually under contract, or in progress of being surveyed, amount to more than three thousand miles. Each yard of the highest iron rails, fit for a rail road weighs sixty two and a half pounds. As there are 1760 yards in a mile, each mile of rail road with a double track, will require two hundred and thirty eight tons of rails, besides chains, screws and bolts, amounting in the whole to at least 250 tons of iron per mile—250 multiplied by 3000, is seven hundred and fifty thousand tons of iron, that will shortly be used in the United States, in the construction of rail roads.

Such is the demand for rail road iron in England for the American market, that common Bar Iron, one year ago, was worth only £110a, sterling in Wales is now worth £9 10s. at the Welsh works; as appears by the British Prices Current.

It is stated in the New York papers that at this time, contracts have been actually made in England by American Houses, for four hundred thousand tons of rail road iron, to be shipped to this country.

£9 10s. sterling is about \$45 of our money; but rail road iron costs more than common bar iron, and is at this time worth at least \$50 per ton, at the works in Wales or Staffordshire. Four hundred thousand tons of iron, at \$50 per ton, is Twenty Millions of Dollars, that the people of the United States are bound to pay to the English by their present contracts for rail road iron. If all the projected rail roads of this country shall be laid down with British iron rails, we shall pay to the English nation within the next seven years, at least Fifty millions of Dollars for rail road iron.

And yet, we have in our mountains, both iron ore and coal, of the best quality and in quantities sufficient to yield iron for the whole world.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 16.

It is with a feeling of the greatest pride & satisfaction that we announce that the question whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to be completed to the Western waters is no longer doubtful. Both branches of the

city council, with a promptness which does them the highest credit, yesterday evening adopted the resolution authorizing a subscription, on the part of the city, of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to the stock of the company. This subscription, with the aid which will certainly be received from other quarters, insures the completion of the road. Baltimore will now proceed with steady, unfaltering step in her march to commercial greatness and prosperity.

Carrollites:

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1836.

"ABOLITION LADIES."

The Free Press, this week, is enriched with a communication, bearing the requisite signature of "A number of Abolition Ladies," copied from the Stark County Democrat. The avowed object of the writer is, to correct what she is pleased to call a "mistatement," made by us, of the views of Abolitionists. How far that writer has succeeded, our readers will judge.

Since the article which we penned, was published, and which, it seems, has touched the trembling sensibilities of "a number of abolition Ladies;" the people of Stark county have uttered their sentiments on this topic, in a voice, whose deep, clear and decisive tones have removed all the solicitude which we felt, as to the progress of Abolition principles in that quarter. We have, therefore, but little to advance by way of rejoinder. In our opinion, no good is likely to result from public discussions, in this state, of the evils of slavery. Nevertheless, if the writer referred to, will throw off the mask and appear in his natural and usual dress (small clothes,) he shall have a hearing. But we are unwilling to contend with an anonymous writer, especially, one who would unsex himself in the conflict.

As the subject is before us, we will here take occasion to remark again, that we are unalterably opposed to the principle of slavery. But before we engage in any scheme for the removal of the evil we must be satisfied that we can do so legally and efficiently; that it is our duty; and that our labors will not be productive of evils of greater magnitude than the one proposed to be removed. To brief, we believe that slavery is one of those evils that will correct themselves, if they shall ever be corrected. From a residence of 25 years, in a slave state, we claim to know something of the character of slaveholders; and we do know, that there is a generous current, flowing but little beneath the surface of public feeling in the slave states, the whole course of which is visibly marked by a virtuous and luxurious growth of noble sentiment; & which, if its salutary fountains shall not be checked by the drift and rubbish of Abolitionism, and dried up by the malignant heat of fanaticism, will, one day, gush forth in a thousand rivulets and spread the glad waters of Liberty, throughout every order of population, in that delightful and interesting portion of our country. In a word, if slaveholders are let alone, and permitted to do their own business in their own way, the philanthropist may hope soon to see in long perspective, the cloud of slavery which now hovers over a part of this Republic, disappearing before the light and influence of free principles.

In conclusion, we protest against the intimation of "A number of abolition Ladies," that we are insensible to the eloquence and power of the tears and smiles of "Heaven's last best gift to man."

But, if we would in vite these smiles and dry those tears, we must discountenance the untimely and ill-advised schemes, in to which the phrenzy of abolitionists would drive us. Of all the insurrectionary plots among slaves, which we have ever heard of, it was a leading object with the general and his subalterns, to massacre the old women, all the men, and younger children among the whites; and spare the most beautiful of the young Ladies for wretches. To the tears and sympathies of young Ladies who are in constant apprehensions of insurrection among the slaves, and consequently, of being taken by violence into the horrible embraces of an incoercible and furious negro; he must have a heart of granite, who could be insensible, or indifferent. No one will doubt that the operations of abolitionists have excited, and do now excite such apprehensions among the ladies of the slave states; and, in this view of the case, we ask, is there a lady in Ohio, who would not blush until her face was parched with shame, to be called an "abolition Lady?" If we thought there was one Lady in the U. S. who possessed any refinement of feeling and who knew the effects in the South, of abolition in the North, and yet would

wear the title of abolition Lady; if we did not regret that we are the son of a woman, we should rejoice that that woman was not our mother.

Waldie's Library.—We thank Mr. Waldie for his promptness in forwarding us the back numbers of the Circulating Library, as we requested. It is now in our power to form an opinion of the merits of this excellent publication; and we most cheerfully recommend the Circulating Library to all who feel an interest in the promotion of political literature. Any of our readers who may wish to see the Library, can have an opportunity to do so, by calling at this office.

Apportionment.—This county and Columbia form a Senatorial District, and have one Senator only. Columbiana will have, for the next four years, three Representatives, and Carroll one. We were in error, last week, in our statement relative to this matter.

Expunging.—Mr. Benton has introduced his Expunging Resolutions in the Senate of the U. States.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The following persons compose the Board of Public Works, as organized by the Legislature:

Leander Ransom, of Roscon, Coshocton county, and Wm. Wall, of Athens, Athens county, acting commissioners; and Alexander McConnell of McConnellsville, Morgan county; Timothy G. Bates, of Clifton, Greene county; Rudolph Dickinson, of Lowersandukey, Sandusky county; and John Harris of Canton, Stark county, advisory commissioners.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. Editors: I have just had the privilege of perusing a letter addressed to a gentleman of this place, signed by the Hon. Samuel Creswell, member of the Legislature of this State, from the county of Columbiana. From this letter, I learn the situation of our county at the present for political purposes. It appears that the Legislature have pretended to attach Carroll to Columbiana for Senatorial purposes, for the next four years ensuing. I learn also that this Senatorial District is to have but one Senator and four Representatives. One Representative for Carroll and three for Columbiana. The question now arises, how does it happen that this district is entitled to four Representatives and only one Senator—there being half as many Senators as there are Representatives in the Legislature? The following is the best explanation I can give of this matter, (to wit): 6550 electors are entitled to a Senator, and of course two Representatives. Columbiana having 6320 electors is only entitled to two Representatives and one Senator without our help. Carroll having 3260 electors is entitled to one Representative and half a Senator, or, in other words, one Senator, two years out of four. We, then, ought to have in this district one Senator, and one other Senator two years out of four, and three Representatives—two in Columbiana and one in Carroll, and this is precisely the bill reported to the House by the committee appointed on this subject. But it appears, this bill has been amended, when before the house; and the half Senator for Carroll has been transferred to some other district, and Columbiana has got a third Representative in lieu thereof, bargain & sale is very apparent here. And this kind of management, of bargain and sale at all ages, has been considered worthy of political death! This is one of the most daring outrages against political rights ever attempted in any country, in any age of the world! Columbiana did not need 10,000 votes to elect a Senator. She therefore concluded to sell 3200 votes in Carroll to some other district; and purchase another Representative for herself; and thereby open up a way for all three of the present gentlemen (pedlars) to return next session; and take their seats as usual. Had not this sale been effected, one of the traitors must have been compelled to remain at home next session. This is the only reason for this high handed measure, that ever can be offered. But, if I am not greatly mistaken, Columbiana is well aware, that he that countenances the thief partakes of his guilt; and therefore these men will be permitted to remain at home next winter, in order to acquire a more perfect knowledge of that wholesome rule of loss and gain; and to endeavor to prevent the laurels ingloriously won in the last campaign from turning to weeping willows. Witness the conduct of these pretended democrats last winter, they were so tenacious of the people's rights they opposed the passage of a bill, granting corporate privileges to a body of professing christians for benevolent purposes, because, as one of the gentlemen observed, at the time, the words, "Pittsburgh Conference," were in the bill. Therefore, the money would leave the State. Another instance of the watchfulness of those innocent careful creatures of the liberties of the people of this State; (which was good, had they been sincere,) was the broadside let go at the Bank. From these daring acts with many others, I felt satisfied that all was well, that these gentlemen (as I supposed they were) would ask for nothing but